

Salt and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Salt and Courier."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

The National Disgrace.

That is, 15,000 veterans now in the poor houses of the country, and hundreds of soldiers' widows and children struggling for bread, and this is a land of patriots—Boston Globe.

Whether so intended or not, the picture drawn by the Globe is a severe arraignment of the President who has decreed that this national disgrace shall not be remedied. The more the action of the President is studied in this case the harder it is to reconcile it with his past professions of sympathy for the unfortunate men who are to-day made to suffer the humiliation of depending on the charity of others for their support. The New York Sun, which approves the vote, says that the President made a complete change of front to do it, and insists that the bill vetoed is substantially what he proposed in his second annual message. He even goes so far, it says, to select a passage from his message to Congress in which he might be said to have made the first rough draft of the Dependent Pension bill, and then argues that the ideas there expressed are not reproduced in this rejected enactment, notwithstanding that ninety-nine persons out of every hundred will be unable to perceive any material difference between them. That there may be no mistake about this matter we republish the following extract from the President's message of December 1886:

Every consideration of fitness and justice to our ex-soldiers, and the protection of the patriotic instinct of our citizens from perversion and violation, point to the adoption of some measure, however modest, to meet such a contingency as may arise.

As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service, and disability as the reason for it, the allowances given to those who are disabled through sickness or infirmity, we are still tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and often inaptitude of the institutions of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to do justice to the men of yesterday, I stand rigid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the widest possible interpretation of the word "disabled."

"Shall I tell Abbott that?" asked McPherson.

"You may tell Abbott that from me," said Baird.

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The First Ballet.

The first ballot in the joint convention of the New Jersey Legislature showed that the Sewell and Abbott forces are evenly divided with thirty-five votes each with several scattering ballots. The three Republicans refused to vote for Mr. Sewell and six Democrats abstained.

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The Bar Harbor Water Fight.

A letter in our column this morning from Bucksport gives a homely and homely view of life question which is creating so much interest in the Legislature. We have refrained from taking part in the discussion and have hoped that some common ground of equitable adjustment might be reached.

We fear that to turn so respectable a petition as that of the summer residents of Bar Harbor away unanswered would be an omen of evil significance to the future growth of our summer travel. It is the duty of all of us to remember that Maine annually receives a vast sum from the summer travel and that when an opportunity occurs to show our appreciative welcome to that large class of tourists we should not neglect it. The Legislature ought to be able to settle this question without injury to any one and to the lasting welfare of the State at large. Read the Bucksport letter.

The New Jersey Contest.

SENATOR SEWELL'S POSITION.

A recent despatch has the following: Senator Sewell says: "I stand just where I have stood all along. I have made this fight for the party first and for myself last. I have always said that whenever it became evident that some other man than I could be sure of getting the votes necessary to elect I would help him as earnestly as I have helped myself. I say the same thing now. I have received the unanimous nomination of the Republican caucus and I am the Republican candidate for United States Senator. I shall remain in the race until the election day can get more votes than I can, and then that man is my man for the office."

William Walter Phelps is still working his hardest for Mr. Sewell and is personally endeavoring to induce the members of the Legislature to reconsider his nomination. He will very reluctantly become a candidate himself under present circumstances and may refuse to do so altogether. There will be a strong pressure brought to bear to induce him to accept the surrender which Mr. Sewell has so nobly made to him, and any

more strenuous opposition would be needed in the Assembly Chamber. Everybody and everything about the Legislature was

wound up to-night for a big fight in the Assembly over the Camden County contested seat case. At 10 o'clock the session was adjourned in full and set, locking up in the secluded corner of the Supreme Court chamber and leaving the Assembly two votes short of a quorum. Nothing was possible after that except an adjournment until to-morrow evening. The Legislature did not sit again but was not called to order by the Democrats until Turley, the fraud-fest, had been abandoned to his fate by the Democratic members of the committee that has been investigating the Camden inquiry, nor until it was decided that the speaker had better have found another business or something else to call him to Philadelphia.

It became current talk during the afternoon that the Democratic leaders had decided that they would have to "unleash" Turley in order to win the votes of the members of the party—to keep as much of the stolen property as possible. It was determined to attempt to unseat Turley without seating Haines, the member-elect. The two Democrats who were taken down a report of the speaker, the "partner" he had nominated, refused to do so and signified his intention of joining the Republicans in reporting in favor of Haines, thus making that the majority report.

Right on top of this, just before the bill was called to order, it was found that Kinney, the Sussex County member, who has been an uncertain quantity all along, had disappeared. Diligent inquiry developed the fact that all the surface indications were that Kinney had been received in Philadelphia. He had neglected to leave any address or to say how long he would be gone. Without him the vote on substituting the minority for the majority report would have been 29 to 20 and the motion would have been lost, even had the two Democratic speakers voted. The only thing that the Democratic leaders could think of to do was to do nothing, and they did it. They stepped out of the Chamber as speedily as circumstances and the crowd in the corridor would allow. Haines, the member-elect, was seated in the Supreme Court chamber. The Republicans voted a tall nearly 9 o'clock and then, the roll call showing that only twenty-nine members were present, an adjournment was had.

Senator McPherson and Senator Baird were in the room, however, this evening. McPherson attempted to induce the Speaker to agree to vote for Abbott. The Speaker finally declared that under no circumstances nor for any consideration would he vote for Abbott.

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The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hale, of Portland, Committee on Privileges and Elections, in which he moved that the District Attorney or Marshal of the western districts of Texas has been attempting to obstruct the investigation or to intimidate witnesses was taken up.

Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted by a vote of 30 to 19.

Mr. Huntford addressed the Senate in favor of a plan for industrial cooperation. The Senate then resolved the consideration of the bill to the naval establishment.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Hale, and it was adopted with a division. Other amendments were adopted and the bill passed. It reads: That the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, ten protected steel cruisers, to be used in the service of the Navy Department, upon terms suitable, not of less than twenty knots over a measured mile, such speed to be exhibited under such test or tests and conditions as the Navy may require.

The cost of all said vessels in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, shall not be more than \$15,000,000, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to the available funds during the year ending June 30, 1867.

Section 2—That the construction of the aforesaid vessels, all of the provisions of the act of Aug. 31, 1866, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to material or said vessels, their engines, machinery, and the contracts under which they are built, and the plans and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings and specifications therefor and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said contract, and a number of them to be used in the history of Senator elections to the State.

The Musician: Any person who served here in any capacity or as a marine corps, or in the United States during the rebellion, and who has been honorably discharged from the service of the State, and is being at the time of his death a member of the State, and is being in destitute circumstances, the State shall pay the expenses of his funeral, and the burial of his remains, and the amount of the sum so paid to the family of the deceased.

The musician who died during his service, and whose death shall be reported in a newspaper, shall be buried at the expense of the town or city where he died, and the burial expenses, stating the name of said deceased, and the same relate to the funeral of a soldier, and in destitute circumstances.

In the Legislature shall thereafter be introduced a bill to appropriate the necessary amount for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

It is to take effect when

the next session of the Legislature.

President Fish's bill is still under consideration. Mr. Swan, of Portland, made a speech in telling on the bill, and the friends of the bill were offered.

The Senate passed the \$5,000 appropriation for the Boston Hospital, also the \$2,000 appropriation for the Marine State

and the \$1,000 sent back to the Committee.

The State Law Hour bill was sent to the Committee on Labor, loaded with amendments. The committee agreed to consider the bill, incorporating the amendments, and also a bill for the State Bureau of labor statistics. This is to defeat for the Looney

bill.

FROM CLEVELAND.

The Dennison Paper Company's Affairs.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—The meeting of the officers of the Dennison Paper Co. was held yesterday. The company presented a check showing outside of real estate \$115,708, besides

the \$100,000 in Capital and Mechanical Falls, and \$102,431 contingencies liability in the hands of the company.

The amount of stock and

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS
A. B. FARNHAM, Postmaster
E. A. GUNNISON, Asst. Postmaster
W. H. S. LAWRENCE, Money Order Clerk

OFFICE HOURS

LOCAL TIME.
From 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and from 8 to 8½
M. on Saturday, except to 9 A. M.
On Sunday, except to 9 A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

MAILS CLOSE.

	A.M.	P.M.
Western	6:00	7:15
European Railway	5:50	7:15
Piscataquis R. R.	6:00	7:30
Ellsworth and Bar Harbor	6:00	7:30
Bethel	6:00	7:30
Bangor	6:00	7:30
Dixfield	6:00	7:30
East Curtis and Charleston	1:20	
Lewiston and Exeter	1:20	
Brownfield	1:20	
Moosehead	1:20	
Amherst and Aurora	1:20	
Night train to Boston runs every night.		
Mail class stamps at 10¢. Collections from street boxes mailed on week days.		
MAILS ARRIVE.	A.M.	P.M.
Western	6:00	7:15
European Railway	6:00	7:15
Piscataquis R. R.	6:00	7:30
Ellsworth and Bar Harbor	6:00	7:30
Bethel	6:00	7:30
Bangor	6:00	7:30
Dixfield	6:00	7:30
East Curtis and Charleston	1:20	
Lewiston and Exeter	1:20	
Brownfield	1:20	
Moosehead	1:20	
Amherst and Aurora	1:20	

LETTER CARRIERS

All letters are delivered free by carriers when addressed to street and number. People should inform their carriers accordingly.

Persons leaving their address at the Post Office, or at any other place, should state it is much more convenient to have the street and number on the letter, as they will be delivered to the same address.

CARRIERS make two deliveries daily, the first supplying the extremes of their route.

Letters are delivered morning, noon and evening in season for important mail.

The office of the Post Master will be open for the delivery of letters from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 8 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Any letter sent to the Post Master's department should be referred to the office.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Messages may be immediately delivered to the parties named, by sending them to the Post Office, at 8 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., at which hour the office is closed.

Persons depositing city letters will please pass them through the slot in the door, and letters sent from West Sunday morning are delivered on arrival.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE

Postage is One Cent for each Ounce.

Postage is One Cent for Two Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Three Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Four Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Five Ounces.

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Postage is One Cent for Sixty-three Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-four Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-five Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-six Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-seven Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-eight Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-nine Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-one Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-two Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-three Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-four Ounces.

Postage is One Cent for Sixty-five Ounces.